YEMEL'YANOVA, I.A.

The problem of ensuring a supply of skilled workers. Trudy LMIS no.4:25-44 '59. (MIRA 13:10)
(Labor supply) (Employees, Training of)

YEMEL'YANOVA, I.S.

"Health in India in pictures." Reviewed by I.S.Emel'ianova. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.5:96 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(INDIA--PUBLIC HEALTH)

ASHBEL', N.I.; YEMEL'YANOVA, I.S.; POSTNIKOV, L.V.

Use of single-terminal pairs containing a tunnel diode and a transistor in computer units. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiofiz. 6 no.4:833-839 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Gor'kovskom universitete.

VUICH, T.M.; YEMEL'YANOVA, I.S.; ISKANDARYAN, A.K.; KURMAYEVA, R.Kh.; POLYAKOV, M.I.

[English-Russian dictionary of terms in meat and meat products technology] Anglo-russkii slovar' terminov po tekhnologii miasa i miasoproduktov. Moskva, 1960. 44 p, (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut myasnoy promyshlennosti.

L 07265-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(l) GD
ACC NR: AT6025305 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/001/0049/0059

AUTHOR: Yemel'yanova, I. S.; Sergiyevskiy, A. V.

ORG: none

TITLE: Dynamics of an automatic control system for reactor power with a stepping motor to drive the control rods

SOURCE: Moscow. Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy institut. Upravleniye yadernymi energeticheskimi ustanovkami (Control of nuclear power plants), no. 1, Moscow, Atomizdat, 1966, 49-59

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor control, automatic control system, reactor neutron flux, control system stability, AUTOMATIC CONTROL DESIGN, NUCLEAR REACTOR CONTROL EQUIPMENT

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate qualitatively the dynamics of an automatic control system whose block diagram is shown in Fig. 1. The system is assumed to operate in a mode where constant power is maintained, and the analysis is based on the assumption of one equivalent group of delayed neutrons. The dynamics of the control rod is analyzed in phase space by the phase trajectory method. It is shown that such a system provides stable control of power and if the reactivity introduced by the control rod in each set is small, the system behaves similarly to that in which the control rods move continuously. The upper limit allowed for this reactivity step in order for the system to stay in service a long time is determined. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 15 formulas.

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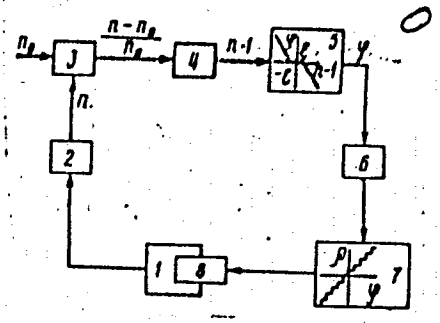
L 07265-67

ACC NR: AT6025305

Fig. 1. Block diagram of automatic reactor control. 1 - Reactor, 2 - ionization chamber, 3 - comparison unit, 4 - amplifier, 5 - linear servomotor, 6 - stepping-motor switching system, 7 - stepping motor, 8 - control rod.



SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 27Dec65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

Dissertation: "Study of the Oxidation Reaction of Monosaccharides in an Alkaline Medium and the Development of a New Method for Determining the Reduction of Sugars." Cand Chem Sci, Leningrad State U, Leningrad, 1954. Referativnyy Zhurnal—Khimiya, Moscow, No 7, Apr 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

YEMEL'YANOVA, I. Z.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Wood Chemistry Products. Cellulose and Its Manufacture. Paper, I-23

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 63366

Author: Yemel'yanova, I. Z., Medvedev, S. F., Batkova, A. A.

Institution: None

Title: Operation Control of Production at the Work Place

Original Periodical: Gidroliznaya i lesokhim. prom-st', 1956, No 2, 19-20

Abstract: For the control of maintenance of technological conditions of operation it is recommended to carry out analyses in the shop using new high speed methods.

Card 1/1

YEMEL'YANOVA, I. Z.

A rapid chromatographic test to indicate the end of fermentation. I. Z. Emel'yanova and T. A. Batrakova. *Gidroliz. i Lesokhim. Prom.* 9, No. 3, 14–15(1956).—The termination of fermentation can be detd. by transferring a drop of fermentation soln. to chromatographic paper (I) in the form of a flat spade with handle tip dipping into the developing mixt. consisting of ethyl acetate-pyridine-water at ratios 5:1:5. After the developing, which takes less than 1 hr., I is spotted with a soln. of 0.02*M* of lanilin (?) and 1.66 g. phthalic acid in 100 ml. of EtOH. I is dried at 100° in the case of alc. fermentation of hexoses and at 70–80° when tested for pentoses in yeast plants. TTJ

2

Vses. nauch.-issled. inst. gidrolizney i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

YEMEL'YANOVA, I.Z., kand. khim. nauk.

Methods of hydrolyzat analysis. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.7:30 '56. (MIRA 12:3)

1.Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizhoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Wood--Chemistry)

YEMEL'YANOVA, I.Z.; BATRAKOVA, T.A.; SOLOV'YEVA, Yu.P.

Rapid method for determining sugar and sulfuric acid in hydrolyzates. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 9 no.8:14-15 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Sugar) (Sulfuric acid) (Hydrolysis)

YEMEL'YANOVA, I. Z.

AUTHORS: Yemel'yanova, I. Z., Batrakova, T. A. 75-1-24/26

TITLE: A New Method for the Quantitative Determination of Reducing Sugars in Wood-Hydrolyzates and Sulfite Liquors by Paper Chromatography (Novyy metod kolichestvennogo opredeleniya redutsiruyushchikh sakharov v drevesnykh gidrolizatakh i v sul'fitnykh shchelokakh pri pomoshchi khromatografii na bumage)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Analiticheskoy Khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 1, pp 142-147 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the investigation of the composition of wood-hydrolyzates and sulfite liquors the sugar content is evaluated according to the total quantity of reducing substances. This method, however, always yields too high results, as the reducing substances occuring in wood-hydrolyzates and sulfite liquors represent a mixture of reducting sugars (glucose, mannose, fructose, galactose, xylose, arabinose, rhamnose, and others) and reducing substances which are not sugars (furfurol, uronic acids and others). The majority of the methods for the separation of sugars by unidimensional paper chromatography permits the

Card 1/4

A New Method for the Quantitative Determination of Reducing Sugars in Wood-Hydrolyzates and Sulfite Liquors by Paper Chromatography

seperation of a sugar mixture which only consists of 3-4 components and is therefore not suitable for the analysis of wood-hydrolyzates and sulfite liquors in which 7-10 sugars the R_f-values of which are close to each other have to be separated. The quantity of the sugars on the chromatogram can either be determined by measuring the area and the intensity of the coloring of the spots after the development (References 3, 4) or by various micromethods after the extraction of the sugar from the chromatogram (References 5-9). These methods often require unusual reagents and apparatus, are not sufficiently exact and take a long time. The authors worked out a method for the separation of the sugars in wood-hydrolyzates and sulfite liquors on an unidimensional paper chromatogram and a method for the quantitative determination of the individual sugars after extraction from the chromatogram. The separation of all sugars of the hydrolyzates from each other takes 2-3 days. It takes place in a descending passage chromatogram at room temperature. The upper layer of a mixture

A New Method for the Quantitative Determination of Reducing Sugars in Wood-Hydrolyzates and Sulfite Liquors by Paper Chromatography

of ethyl acetate, pyridine and water (5:1:5) serves as solvent. A solution of phthalic acid and freshly distilled aniline in ethyl alcohol serves as developer for the spots. After the development it is dried for 5 minutes at 105°C. After 24 hours a good separation of rhamnose and xylose is attained, after 50 hours the other sugars are also separated from each other. The determination of the kinds of sugars takes place on the basis of the color of the spots, their spreading and on the basis of the blank value. By development with aniline phthalate as developer the pentoses according to concentration yield colors of from pink to dark red. Hexoses yield brown-green colors, rhamnose yields a brown color. The R_f-value is concluded from the spreading of the spots.

When sufficient separation was made, the chromatogram is cut into pieces each of which contains sugar. From these pieces the corresponding sugar is washed out by distilled water and finally quantitatively determined potentiometric titration.

Card 3/4 On that occasion the method according to Nizovkin and

A New Method for the Quantitative Determination of Reducing Sugars in Wood-Hydrolyzates and Sulfite Liquors by Paper Chromatography

Yemel'yanova (References 10, 11) is employed. It is based on the back-titration of applied hot Fehling solution with a solution of the corresponding sugar of known content. The end of titration is potentiometrically determined. This method is a micromethod. It permits the determination of 10 to 2500 μ with an accuracy of $\pm$ 2 %. The duration of the determination is 10 minutes. The used apparatus are illustrated and exactly described. There are 8 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references, 2 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Hydrolysis and Sulphite Alcohol Industry, Leningrad (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: November 23, 1955

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 4/4 1. Sugars-Determination 2. Sugars-Chromatographic analysis

YEMEL'YANOVA, I.Z.; GEORGIYEVSKAYA, G.D.

Determination of the acidity of ethyl alcohol. Gidroliz.i lesokhim.prom. 12 no.8:15-16 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidroliznoy sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.
(Ethyl alcohol) (Hydrogen-ion concentration)

YENGL'YANOVA, I. Z. (NIIGS)

"Chromatographic characteristics of the by-products of the production of crystalline glucose from wood"

Report presented at the Conference on the Theory and Technology of Crystalline Glucose Production, Leningrad, March 1961 (Reported in Gidrol i lesokhim, 4, 1961)

YEMEL'YANOVA, I.Z.; LEBEDEV, N.V.; VAKHRUSHEVA, K.P.

Composition of semifinished products obtained in the preparation of crystalline glucose from wood. Sbor.trud. NIIGS 11:66-72 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

YEMEL'YANOVA, I.Z.; PETUKHOVA, L.L.; LEBEDEV, N.V.

Decomposition of glucose during heating in hydrochloric media.
Sbor.trud.NIIGS 12:172-179 '64. (MIRA 18:3)

YEMEL'YANOVA, I.A.; MARAHOVSKAYA, T.V.

Quality of ethyl alcohol. Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom. 18 no.4:12-13 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gidrolizhnoy i sul'fitno-spirtovoy promyshlennosti.

68624

S/126/60/009/02/011/033
E111/E335

18.7100

AUTHORS: Kontorovich, I.Ye. and Yemel'yanova, L.G.

TITLE: Transformations and Properties of Iron-nitrogen Phases After Isothermal Holding

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, 1960, Vol 9, Nr 2, pp 216 - 223 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Comparatively little work has been published (Refs 3-6) on the structure of iron-nitrogen alloys after rapid cooling. The author's previous work (Refs 4,5) enabled tempering structures obtained with various nitrogen contents to be determined. In the present work the authors describe the study of the kinetics of phase transformations in such alloys by analysis of structures obtained after isothermal holding and hardening. Specimens were of armco iron, nitrided for 6 hours at 670 °C and cooled rapidly to 200-600 °C. After attaining the selected temperature, specimens were held in the bath for various times and quenched in water. Figures 1 and 2 show microstructures of nitrided layers after 3 and 30 min, respectively, holding time at 600 °C; the micro-hardness (determined with a type PMT-3 machine)

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Transformations and Properties of Iron-nitrogen Phases After Isothermal Holding

of each layer is marked. Figures 3 and 4 show microstructures after 8 min holding time at 550 and 500 °C, respectively. Figure 5 shows macrohardness (Vickers) as a function of depth for various holding temperatures: each has a maximum. Maximum hardness after a short holding time and that of the products after complete decomposition (3 hours' holding time) is shown (Curves 1, 2, respectively) as functions of holding temperature in Figure 6; the depth of the maximum-hardness zone is shown as a function of isothermal holding temperature in Figure 8. A schematic representation of austenite stability at different temperatures is given in Figure 7. The authors conclude that the surface film of the layer obtained after nitriding at 670 °C consists of a mixture of ε and γ' phases and changes little on lowering holding temperature or on rapid quenching in water; the layer is probably formed during holding in the nitriding process. Decomposition

Transformations and Properties of Iron-nitrogen Phases After Isothermal Holding

of the next layer (columnar crystals of ε-phase formed through recrystallization during nitriding) can be prevented by cooling to 600 °C; on cooling to 550 °C (below the eutectoidal transformation temperature) decomposition to a mixture of ε and γ' phases occurs, the rate reaching a maximum at 450 °C. The greatest changes occur at the various super-cooling temperatures in the layer which consisted of austenite at the end of holding; the austenite is most stable at temperatures close to Ar_1. At 550 °C a eutectoid-type decomposition occurs giving low-hardness products which, in the low-nitrogen layer adjacent to the core, have a lamellar structure. Austenite is least stable during holding at 500 °C, irrespective of nitrogen content in the layer. The nature and products of austenite transformation at 450 and 500 °C are almost the same but at lower temperatures the degree of dispersion rises with falling temperature. At 400 °C austenite stability again rises and dispersion is extreme. After super-cooling to 300 and 200 °C,

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Transformations and Properties of Iron-nitrogen Phases After Isothermal Holding

followed by hardening a martensite-type transformation occurs, giving very hard products. The products of austenite decomposition in iron-nitrogen alloys at sub-critical temperatures are similar to those of iron-carbon except for the apparent absence of needle-like troostite. There are 7 figures and 6 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 English and 2 German.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy vechorniy metallurgicheskiy institut (Moscow Evening Metallurgical Institute)

SUBMITTED: January 8, 1959, initially;
September 24, 1959, after revision.

Card 4/4

YEMEL'YANOVA, L. I.

USSR/Chemistry - Synthesis

Card 1/1 Pub. 40 - 7/27

Authors : Nesmayanov, A. N.; Sazonova, V. A.; Liberman, G. S.; and Yemel'yanova, L. I.

Title : Reactions of organic-magnesium compounds with potassium and triethyloxonium borofluorides

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 1, 48-53, Jan-Feb 1955

Abstract : A convenient and simple method of synthesizing trimethyl boron and some tetraryl boric salts through the reaction of organo-magnesium compounds with potassium and triethyloxonium borofluroides is described. The reaction products obtained and their chemical properties are listed. Eight references: 1 USSR, 5 USA and 2 German (1862-1952).

Institution : The M. V. Lomonosov State University, Moscow

Submitted : February 1, 1954

SOV/20-122-3-22/57

AUTHORS: Nesmeyanov, A. N., Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR, Yemel'yanova, L. I., Makarova, L. G.

TITLE: The Synthesis of Aromatic Germanium Compounds by Means of Aryl Diazonium Borofluorides (Sintez aromaticheskikh soyedineniy germaniya posredstvom arildiazoniyboroftoridov)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 122, Nr 3, pp 403-404 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The aromatic tin and lead compounds were produced by the first author and his collaborators (Ref 1). In the case of tin mainly diarylated derivatives were formed. In the case of the decomposition of double salts of tin chloride and of the aryl diazonium chlorides by metallic tin powder the best, however, not high yields (23%) were obtained if Ar=C_6H_5. Higher yields of diaryl dichloro stannates (up to 40%) were obtained in the case of the decomposition of the substances mentioned last in the title by zinc dust under the presence of tin chloride in acetone. For organolead compounds the decomposition of the substances mentioned last in the title by metallic lead powder furnishes the best results, (Ref 3) the same holds for a lead-sodium alloy

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The Synthesis of Aromatic Germanium Compounds by Means of Aryl Diazonium Borofluorides

(Ref 4) in acetone. In contrast to $SnCl_4$ and $PbCl_4$ $GeCl_4$ forms no double salts with aryl diazonium chlorides. The substances mentioned last in the title were decomposed under the presence of $GeCl_4$. Zinc dust proved to be the best reducing metal, acetone the best solvent. Monoarylated germanium compounds are formed as the result of the reaction. Under these conditions germanium does not form compounds of higher degrees of arylation. The aryl trichloro germanium varieties were isolated and analyzed as anhydrides of the aryl germanic acids. The latter form non-melting colorless powders. Anhydrides of the aryl germanic acids with Ar=C_6H_5, p-$CH_3OC_6H_4$-, p-$C_2H_5OC_6H_4$-, p-BrC_6H_4-, p-ClC_6H_4- were produced. The anhydride of the phenyl germanic acid was obtained with a yield of 28% of the theoretically possible yield; the yields of other anhydrides were smaller. In a kind of experimental part (not denoted as such) the other data are given. There are 1 table and 4 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1958

Card 2/3

86485

S/062/60/000/011/[illegible]/[illegible]
B013/B078

5.3770

AUTHORS: Yemel'yanova, L. I., Makarova, L. G.

TITLE: New Method of Synthesizing Aromatic Germanium Compounds

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, 1960, No. 11, p. 2067

TEXT: In this "Letter to the Editor", the authors report on a new method of synthesizing aromatic germanium compounds. It was shown that the reaction of diaryl mercury with divalent germanium salts leads to higher arylated germanium compounds than arylation with germanium tetrachloride (Ref.1) which gives only monoaryl germanium compounds. Equimolecular quantities of diaryl mercury and germanium iodide boiled in toluene for 15 min give organic diaryl and triaryl germanium compounds with good yields. The reaction proceeds according to the following scheme: $GeI_2 + Ar_2Hg \rightarrow Ar_2GeI_2 + Ar_3GeI + AgHgI + Hg$. Results are collected in a table. There are 1 table and 1 non-Soviet reference.

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New Method of Synthesizing Aromatic Germanium Compounds

86485

S/062/60/000/011/016/016
B013/B078

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental-organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 8, 1960

Table

Формула	Т. пл., °С	Выход, %	Формула	Т. пл., °С	Выход, %
$(C_6H_5)_2GeJ_2$	62—64	69	$(m\text{-}ClC_6H_4)_2GeJ_2$	61—63	73
$(C_6H_5)_3GeJ$	152—154	25,7	$(o\text{-}BrC_6H_4)_2GeJ_2$	155,5—	68
$(p\text{-}CH_3C_6H_4)_3GeO$	221,5—	63,7		157,5	64
	222,5		$(p\text{-}BrC_6H_4)_3GeJ$	170—171	28
$(o\text{-}CH_3C_6H_4)_2GeJ_2$	85—86,5	45,7	$(p\text{-}BrC_6H_4)_3GeO$		80
$(m\text{-}CH_3C_6H_4)_3GeJ$	76—77,5	60	$(p\text{-}CH_3OC_6H_4)_3GeJ$	114—115	53,5
$(p\text{-}ClC_6H_4)_2GeJ_2$	67,5—69	74	$(p\text{-}C_2H_5OC_6H_4)_3GeJ$	95,5—97	62
$(p\text{-}ClC_6H_4)_3GeJ$	133—134	7	$(o\text{-}C_2H_5OC_6H_4)_2GeJ_2$	137—138	50
$(o\text{-}ClC_6H_4)_2GeJ_2$	124—	33,7	$(\beta\text{-}C_{10}H_7)_3GeJ$	174—176	14,7
	125,5		$(\beta\text{-}C_{10}H_7)_3GeO$	211—	
				212,5	

Legend to the table: Formula | Melting temperature, °C | Yield, %

Card 2/2

YEMEL'YANOVA, L. I., Cand Chem Sci, "Investigation in the field of the synthesis of aromatic compounds of germanium." Moscow, 1961. (Moscow State Univ imeni M. V. Lomonosov). (KL-DV, 11-61, 210).

33265
S/062/62/000/001/004/015
B106/B101

53700 1273

AUTHORS: Yemel'yanova, L. I., Vinogradova, V. N., Makarova, L. G., and Nesmeyanov, A. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of aromatic germanium compounds by reaction of diaryl mercury with germanium diiodide

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1962, 53-59

TEXT: Organic germanium compounds were synthesized by reaction of GeI_2 with diphenyl, di-p-tolyl, di-m-tolyl, di-o-tolyl, di-p-chloro-phenyl, di-m-chloro-phenyl, di-o-chloro-phenyl, di-p-bromo-phenyl, di-o-bromo-phenyl, di-p-methoxyphenyl, di-p-ethoxyphenyl, di-o-ethoxyphenyl, and di-β-naphthyl mercury. The reaction takes place when boiling equimolecular amounts of GeI_2 and Ar_2Hg in toluene for 15-30 min. The reaction products contain Hg, Hg_2I_2, HgI_2, $GeO_2(GeI_4)$, ArHgI, sometimes part of the initial Ar_2Hg, and the organogermanium compounds Ar_2GeI_2, Ar_3GeI, and $ArGeI_3$. The main products are the relevant diarylated germanium compounds which are obtained in a

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Synthesis of aromatic germanium ...

yield of 40-75%, related to the admixture of aryl radical. Compounds of the Ar_4Ge type are not formed. The composition of the reaction products suggests that the reaction $Ar_2Hg + GeI_2 \longrightarrow Ar_2GeI_2 + Hg$ (I) takes place as the main reaction. Ar_3Ge is probably formed by further reactions following the pattern $Ar_2Hg + Ar_2GeI_2 \longrightarrow Ar_3GeI + ArHgI$ (II). This reaction is facilitated by the fact that both reactants are present in a dissolved form. In the presence of orthosubstituents in the Ar_2Hg molecule complicating reaction (II), no Ar_3GeI is formed. In some cases, a small amount of $ArGeI_3$ is formed, probably owing to the reaction $ArHgI + GeI_2 \longrightarrow ArGeI_3 + Hg$ (III). In a special experiment, the reaction of equimolecular amounts of C_6H_5HgI and GeI_2 boiled in toluene for 15 min was investigated. Similar to the reactions with Ar_2Hg, metallic mercury was deposited immediately. Apart from a small portion of the initial C_6H_5HgI, the reaction products contained 31.09% of $C_6H_5GeI_3$, 50.63% of $(C_6H_5)_2GeI_2$, Hg, Hg_2I_2, and GeI_4. Obviously, C_6H_5HgI reacts with GeI_2 like $(C_6H_5)_2Hg$;

Synthesis of aromatic germanium ...

following the pattern $C_6H_5HgI + GeI_2 \longrightarrow C_6H_5GeI_3 + Hg$; $C_6H_5HgI + C_6H_5GeI_3 \longrightarrow (C_6H_5)_2GeI_2 + HgI_2$; $2HgI_2 + GeI_2 \longrightarrow GeI_4 + Hg_2I_2$. The influence of the reaction conditions on the degree of arylation and on the yield of organogermanium compounds was also studied. Quantitative proportions and, above all, the sequence of combination of the reactants affect both the yield and the degree of arylation. To achieve a predominant formation of Ar_2GeI_2, Ar_2Hg must be added in portions to a small GeI_2 excess. An attempt to alkylate Ar_3GeI completely by boiling for many hours with the equimolecular amount of Ar_2Hg in absolute xylene failed. Ar_2Hg reacted only with Ar_3GeI to form ArHgI. The simultaneous formation of $(Ar_3Ge)_2O$ is probably caused by the oxidation of the ArGe radical by atmospheric oxygen. Separation of the organogermanium iodides, especially Ar_3GeI and Ar_2GeI_2, is sometimes difficult owing to their similar solubility. Therefore, the reaction products, or the residues remaining after the separation of the principal amounts of iodides were hydrolyzed in

Synthesis of aromatic germanium ...

some cases from the mother liquors, and the resulting aryl germanium compounds were separated in the form of oxides. The molecular weight of some soluble diaryl germanium oxides was determined cryoscopically in benzene. There are 1 table and 9 references: 1 Soviet and 8 non-Soviet. The three most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: O. H. Johnson, D. M. Harris, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 72, 5564 (1950); F. C. Whitmore, R. J. Sobatzki, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 55, 1128 (1933); J. K. Simons, E. C. Wagner, J. H. Müller, J. Amer. Chem. Soc. 55, 3705 (1933).

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Elemental Organic Compounds of the Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: July 17, 1961

Table. Organic germanium compounds.
Legend: (1) substance; (2) m., °C; (3) obtained here; (4) according to published data; (5) solvent for crystallizatic.; (8) n-heptane;

Card 4/4

S/081/62/000/008/044/057
B156/B101

11.9700

AUTHORS: Isagulyants, V. I., Tishkova, V. N., Yemel'yanova, L. M., Grushevenko, I. A.

TITLE: The synthesis and properties of polyglycol ethers and their use as components of synthetic oils and additives

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 8, 1962, 484, abstract 8M214 (Sb. "Prisadki k maslam i toplivam". M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 115-121)

TEXT: A number of polyglycol ethers (I) were synthesized by the condensation of phenols and alcohols containing different molecular amounts of propylene oxide (II) in the presence of NaOH (1% of the raw material) as catalyst. The I were produced by the condensation of phenol with (in moles of II per mole of phenol or alcohol) 1,2,3,4,5 and 15 of II, tert-butyl phenol with 15 of II, tert-octyl phenol with 10 II, n-propanol with 8 II, iso-propanol with 4.8 and 16 II, iso-amyl alcohol with 1,2,2.86 and 8 II, heptanol with 2 and 4 II, octanol with 4 and 6 II, and 2-ethylhexanol with 8 II. The boiling points $n^{20}D$, d_{20}^{20}, gel points and

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viscosities at different temperatures are given for the I produced. Increasing the number of II groups in the I increases the viscosity of the I. The I produced on an alcohol base (gel points between -52 and -60°C) had better low-temperature properties than the phenol-base I (gel points between -28 and -43°C). The authors consider that it will be effective to add certain of the I to the compositions of additives for lubricating oils to improve their dispersing and cleansing properties. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

B

Card 2/2

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15.8450
15.8110

S/191/61/000/002/004/012
B118/B203

AUTHORS: Vlasova, K. N., Akutin, M.S., Dobrokhotova, M. L., Yemel'yanova, L. N.

TITLE: Polyamide epoxy resins as initial products for glass-reinforced plastics

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1961, 17 - 22

TEXT: No data have been published as yet on the use of polyamide resins as binding agents for glass-reinforced plastics because of their poor adhesion to glass. Methylol polyamide resins are distinguished by very high adhesive power, but glass-reinforced plastics made with them are insufficiently hard and of low resistance to water. On the basis of the good adhesion of epoxy resins, their stability against water, their hardness and brittleness, the authors considered it to be convenient to combine these resins with the high-elastic polyamide resins, and to examine whether the resulting polymer can be used as a binding agent. An attempt of obtaining a homogeneous polymer by mixing solutions of epoxy, polyamide, and methy-

Card 1/6

Polyamide epoxy resins ...

lol polyamide resins was unsuccessful since the mixture did not solidify on heating. Only by synthesizing the polyamides via the intermediate stage of methylol polyamides and reacting them with diphenylol propane and epichlorohydrin it was possible to obtain a grafted polymer. On heating, the resulting resin passes over into an unmeltable and insoluble state. Condensation and hardening of resins were studied in different variations; the reactions of diphenylol propane with formaldehyde, of epichlorohydrin with formaldehyde, and of diphenylol propane with methylol polyamide were investigated. The studies confirmed the assumption of the character of reaction of these resins. The analysis showed that the following scheme holds for methylol polyamides resulting from the reaction of formaldehyde with polyamides via the methylol groups with the epoxy groups of the epoxy resin and with the methylol groups of the diphenylol propane radical in the epoxy resin:

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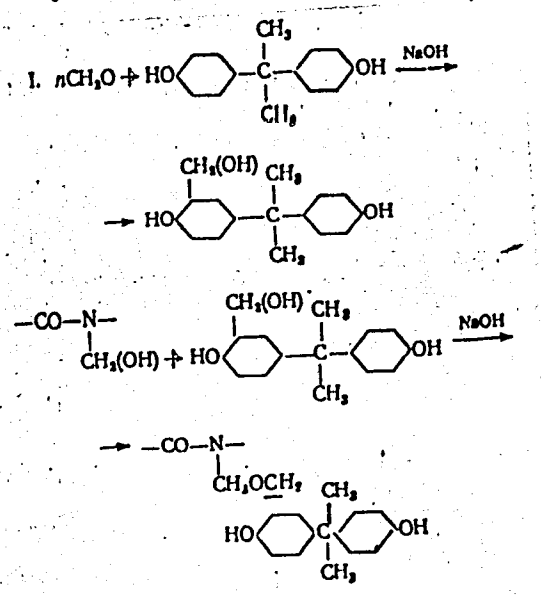
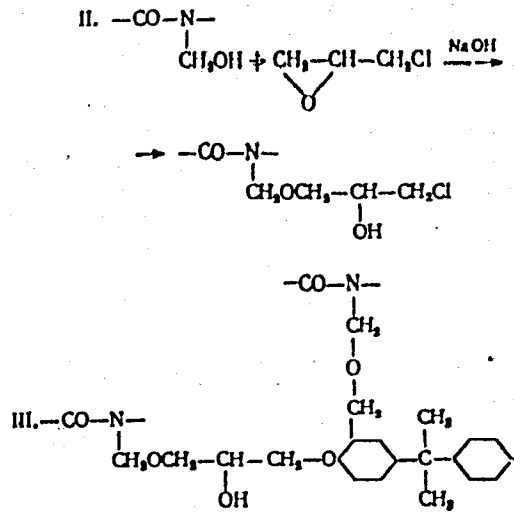
B118/B203

Polyamide epoxy resins ...





Card 3/6

89917

S/191/61/000/002/004/012
B118/B203

Polyamide epoxy resins ...

To determine the optimum conditions, the authors synthesized resins with various component ratios. The polymerization rate, the adhesive power to various materials, the stability against water, and the content of methylol-, methoxy-alkyl-, epoxy-, and hydroxyl groups were determined for the resins synthesized. Table 6 gives the physico-mechanical properties of glass-reinforced plastics obtained with the aid of modified polyamide resins. Laminated plastics on the basis of synthetic fibers and polyamide epoxy binding agents can be used for lightweight, stable building materials since they show good elasticity and durability as well as good dielectric properties. Among all modifications, the type ПЭМ-2 (PEM - 2) shows the best properties: it can be recommended as a building and heat-insulating material; it remains intact in the temperature range of $\pm$ 200°C maintaining its sufficiently high physical and mechanical properties.
There are 2 figures and 10 tables.

Card 4/6

Polyamide epoxy resins ...

Физико-механические свойства стеклопластиков на основе модифицированных полиамидных

1 Смола	2 Содержание связующего %	4 Удельная ударная вязкость кГ·см/см²	7 Предел прочности, кГ/см²			5 Твердость по Бринеллю кГ/мм²	6 Теплостойкость по Мартенсу °С
			a при изгибе	b при сжатии	c при растяжении		
9 Метилолполиамидная ПЭФ-2/10	25	250—270	1250—1350	1500—1900	2500	22,5	150
		260	1300	1800	3000		
10 Полиамидная 54/21	25	240—300	1000—1300	3000	2700	15—18	130
		250	1100	4000	3000		
11 Модифицированная полиамидо-фенольная МПФ-1	25	260—330	1900—2200	2000—3000	2700—3300	20—25	160—180
		300	2000	2500	3000		
12 Модифицированная полиамидо-полиэфирная МПС-1	25	200—250	1600—2400	2000—3000	2000—3000	25—28	160—170
		210	2200	2700	2700		
13 Модифицированная полиамидо-меламино-формальдегидная	25	—	1200—1700	2200—3800	1500—2200	40—45	180—200
			1500	3000	1900		

Legend to Table 6: 1) resin; 2) content of binding agent; 3) specific

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Polyamide epoxy resins ...

resilience, kg.cm/cm^2; 4) limit strength a) on bending; b) on compression; c) on elongation; 5) Brinell hardness; 6) thermostability according to Martens; 7) water adsorption after 30 days; 8) modulus of elasticity, kg/cm^2; 9) methylol polyamide PEF-2/10; 10) polyamide 54/21; 11) modified polyamide phenolic MPF-1; 12) modified polyamide polyester MPS-1; 13) modified polyamide melamine formaldehydic

Таблица 6

смола	7 Водопоглощение за 30 суток %	8 Модуль упругости кг/см²
	6—8	—
	—	$14 \cdot 10^4$
	—	—
	—	$12{,}5 \cdot 10^4$
	—	$18 \cdot 10^4$

Card 6/6

YERU, I.I.; LANGE, A.A.; MARIICH, L.I.; SOKOLOV, V.Z.; YEMEL'YANOVA, L.P.

Purification of the fractions of crude benzene by catalytic hydrogenation in coke-chemical plants of the Soviet East. Koks i khim. no.11:41-43 '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Ukrainskiy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Yeru, Lange, Mariich).
2. Vostochnyy uglekhimicheskiy institut (for Sokolov, Yemel'yanova).
(Soviet Far East--Benzene)

L 9867-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T RM

ACC NR: AP6001673 SOURCE CODE: UR/0068/65/000/012/0039/0042

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, L. Ye.; Yemel'yanova, L. P.

ORG: VUKhIN

TITLE: Use of boron trifluoride methyl etherate for the production of coumarone-indene resins

SOURCE: Koks i khimiya, no. 12, 1965, 39-42

TOPIC TAGS: coumarone indene resin, benzene production, raw benzene, coumarone indene fraction, coumarone indene, coumarone indene polymerization, coumarone indene polymerization catalyst, boron trifluoride, boron trifluoride complex, boron trifluoride methyl etherate

ABSTRACT: Boron trifluoride methyl etherate was used as a mild catalyst, instead of aluminum trichloride which is very active and is corrosive to equipment, for the polymerization of coumarone-indene resins present in the coumarone-indene or heavy benzene fraction from raw benzene. In these starting materials, the content of resin-forming components was 64.6 and 60%, respectively. To avoid a violent reaction and self-heating of the mixture to the undesired end temperature of 140C, polymerization is conducted in a neutral solvent, so that the content of the resin-forming components is reduced to 45—50%. The final reaction-temperature was found to be 100—110C. The reaction is completed within 3—5 minutes, but the mixture should

Card 1/2 UDC: 668.735

L 9867-66
ACC NR: AP6001673

be held at the final temperature for about 30 min to obtain higher yield. The consumption of the catalyst was 1.5—2% under laboratory conditions, but the authors believe that polymerization under industrial conditions will diminish these figures. Very light-colored resins were obtained which measured 0.1—0.3 on the bichromate color scale used for pure benzene products. The resins had a relatively high softening range of 130—145C. However, in contrast to the coumarone-indene resins previously prepared by Karlinskiy and his associated with phenol-BF catalyst, these resins were not compatible with vegetable oils. No changes in the usual handling of the obtained product, i.e., neutralization, washing and distillation of solvent, are necessary with the new catalyst. The distillate can be used as solvent. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [BN]

SUB CODE: 07, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 002/ ATD PRESS: 4165

Card 2/2

GONCHAROV, V.P.; YEMEL'YANOVA, L.P.; MIKHAYLOV, O.V.; TSYPLEV, Yu.I.

Areas and volumes of the Mediterranean and Black Seas. Okeanologiia 5 no.6:987-992 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Chernomorskaya eksperimental'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya stantsiya i Institut okeanologii AN SSSR. Submitted March 16, 1965.

L 45715-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T LJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6026450 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0068/66/000/005/0051/0054

AUTHOR: Karlinskiy, L. Ye.; Yemel'yanova, L. P. 30 B

ORG: VUKhIN

TITLE: Preparation of carbazole-modified indene-coumarone resins

SOURCE: Koks i khimiya, no. 5, 1966, 51-54

TOPIC TAGS: carbazole, coumarone indene resin, copolymerization

ABSTRACT: In order to increase the production of indene-coumarone resins and to impart new properties to them, the possibility of modifying them with carbazole was investigated. A study of the copolymerization of pure indene with carbazole showed that the latter is not present as a mechanical admixture, but enters into the composition of the resin formed, which has new heat-resistant properties. Modification of indene-coumarone resins with carbazole makes it possible to increase their yield by 50-60%. The technology of production of carbazole-modified resins is practically the same as that of indene-coumarone resins, and thus their production can be carried out on existing equipment without substantial modification of the latter. Technical-grade carbazole containing 90% carbazole can be used for modifying indene-coumarone resins. The modified resins are a valuable raw material for various industries. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 07,11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 007

Card 1/1 UDC

UDC: 668.6/7:668.736

YEMEL'YANOVA, L.V., inzhener, redakter; MATVEYEVA, M.V., tekhnicheskiy redakter.

[General Stakhanovite technology in the heat treatment of large forged parts; work practice of the Nove-Kramatorsk Stalin factory in Kramatorsk] Kompleksnaia stakhanovskaia tekhnologiia termicheskoi obrabotki krupnykh pokovok; iz opyta Nove-Kramatorskogo zavoda imeni Stalina v g.Kramatorske. Pod.red.L.V.Emel'ianova. Moskva. Ges.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo machinostroit.lit-ry, 1953. 15 p. [Microfilm].

1.Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash.
(Kramatorsk--Steel--Heat treatment)

YEMEL'YANOVA, L.V., inzhener, redaktor; SHMEL'KINA, S.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Special machine tools for making precision parts for the fuel systems of diesel engines; work practice of the Mikoian Plant in Melitopol'] Spetsial'nye stanki dlia obrabotki pretsizionnykh detalei toplivnoi apparatury dizelei; iz opyta Melitopol'skogo zaveda im.Mikoiana. Pod red. L.V.Emel'ianova. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit. lit-ry, 1953. 19 p. [Microfilm] (MLRA 9:6)

1.Moscow. Gosudarstvennyy soyuznyy institut Orgtyazhmash. (Diesel engines) (Machine tools)

YEMEL'YANOVA, L.V., inzh.; BARANNIK, V.P., doktor khim. nauk

Improving the properties of hydrocarbon lubricating greases.
Mashinostroenie no.4:82-83 Jl-Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

YEMEL'YANOVA, M.

Research work of the Estonian economists. Vop. ekon. no.10: 159-160 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' Instituta ekonomiki AN Estonskoy SSR.
(Estonia--Economic research)

YEMEL'YANOVA, M., kand.yuridicheskikh nauk

Legal foundations of the state system of standardization.
Standartizatsiia 29 no.10:50-51 O '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

YEMELYANOVA, M.A.

X(7) SOV/5247 PART I BOOK EXPLOITATION

Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya

Trudy dinamicheskoy meteorologii. (Problems in Dynamic Meteorology) Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1959. 91 p. (Series: Its Trudy, vyp. 81) Errata slip inserted. 1,600 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby pri Sovete Ministrov SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): N.I. Tolin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences and N.Ye. Kochin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed. (Inside book): L.P. Zhdanova; Tech. Ed.: O.O. Vladimirov.

PURPOSE: This issue of the Geophysical Institute's Transactions is intended for scientific workers and specialists in dynamic and synoptic meteorology.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles treats problems in dynamic meteorology. The articles, for the most part, discuss computation methods of forecasting meteorologic elements. Closely related to this is a study aimed at determining vertical velocities according to aircraft vibration data. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany each article.

MONFRED, Yu.B.; TYUTYUNIK, M.S., red.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.D., red.; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Technology of manufacturing reinforced-concrete elements for apartment houses; the cassette method] Tekhnologiia izgotovleniia zhelezobetonnykh izdelii dlia zhilishchnogo stroitel'stva; kassetnyi sposob. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 189 p. (MIRA 16:9)

(Reinforced concrete)

POPOV, N.A., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.D., red.

[Manufacture and use of vermiculite] Proizvodstvo i primenenie vermikulita. Pod red. N.A.Popova. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 155 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sbornykh zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i konstruktsiy.

SHISHKIN, Rostislav Grigor'yevich; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzh., nauchn. red.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.D., red.

[Precast reinforced concrete elements for single-story industrial buildings] Sbornye zhelezobetonnye konstruktsii odnoetazhnykh promyshlennykh zdanii. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 524 p. (MIRA 18:3)

YEMEL'YANOVA, M.N.

Cementing cavities in iron castings. Mashinostroitel' no.1:32 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:2)

(Cast iron)

MORDKOVICH, M.S.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.M.; UNKUTSA, M.G.

New types of canned products made with sweet corn. Kons.i ov.prom. 17 no.10:16-17 O '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Moldavskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti.

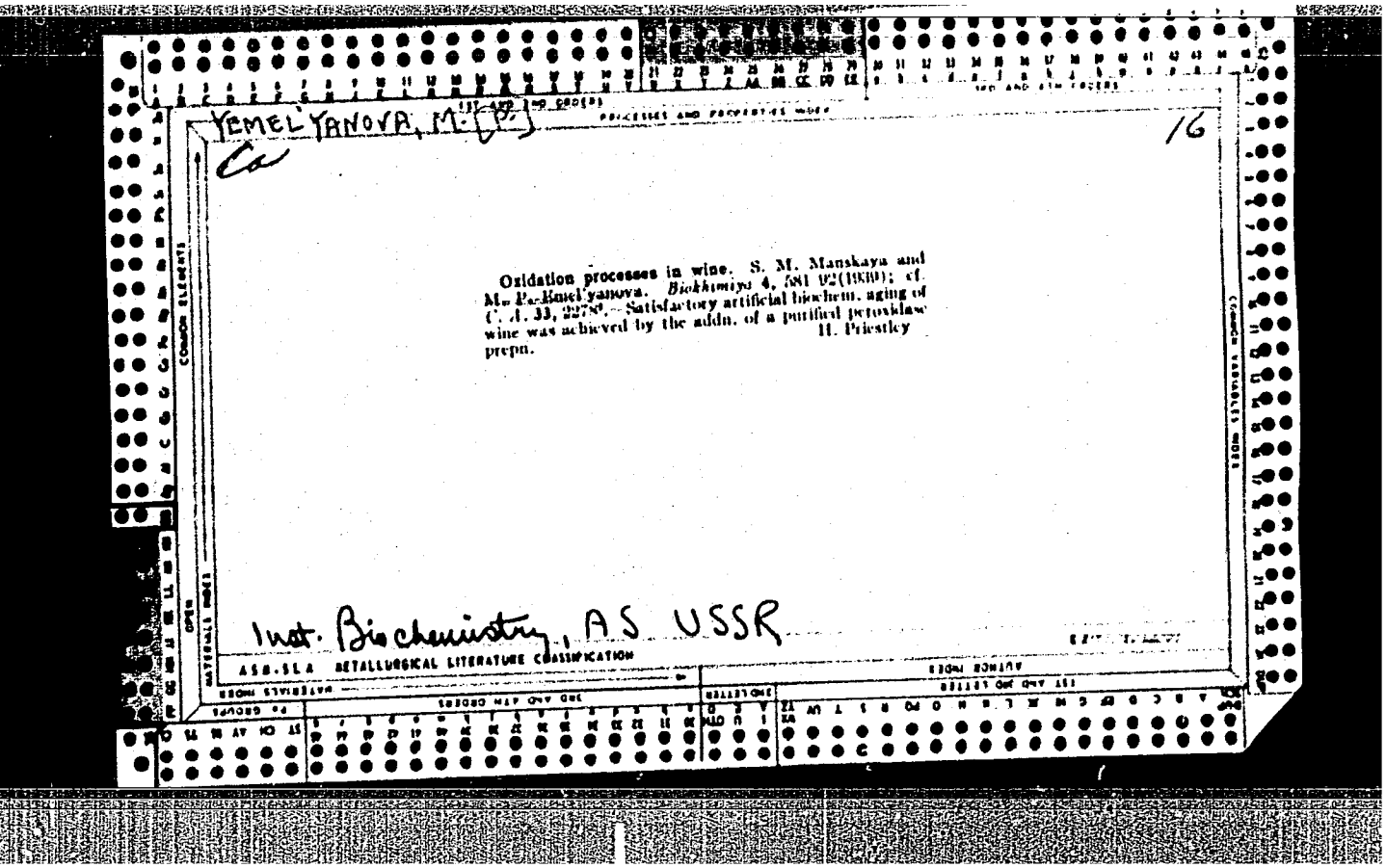
(Moldavia--Corn (Maize), Canned)

YEMEL'YANOVA, M.M.; MORDKOVICH, M.S.; UNKUTSA, M.G.

Development of new types of canned sweet corn products. Trudy MNIIPP 3:103-107 '63. (MIRA 18:1)

ZAVARINA, M.V.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.Z.

Results of experimental forecasting of turbulence for airplanes traveling along routes of the European territory of the U.S.S.R. Trudy GGO no.121:103-108 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(Atmospheric turbulence) (Meteorology in aeronautics)



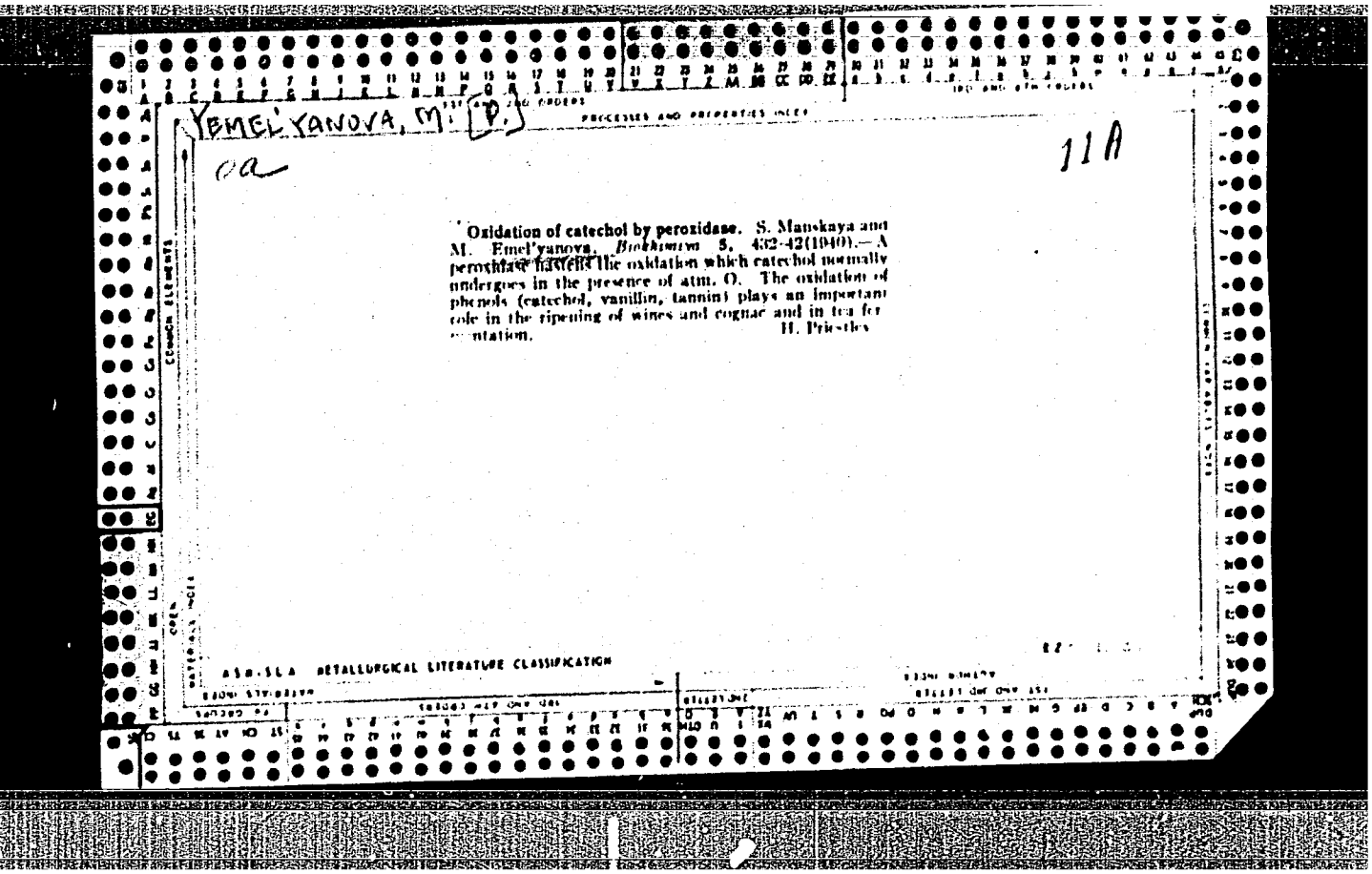
YEMEL'YANOVA, M. [illegible]

Ca

16

Oxidation processes in wine. S. M. Manskaya and M. P. Emel'yanova. *Biokhimiya* 4, 581-92(1939); cf. C. A. 33, 2278.—Satisfactory artificial biochem. aging of wine was achieved by the addn. of a purified peroxidase prepn. H. Priestley

Inst. Biochemistry, AS USSR

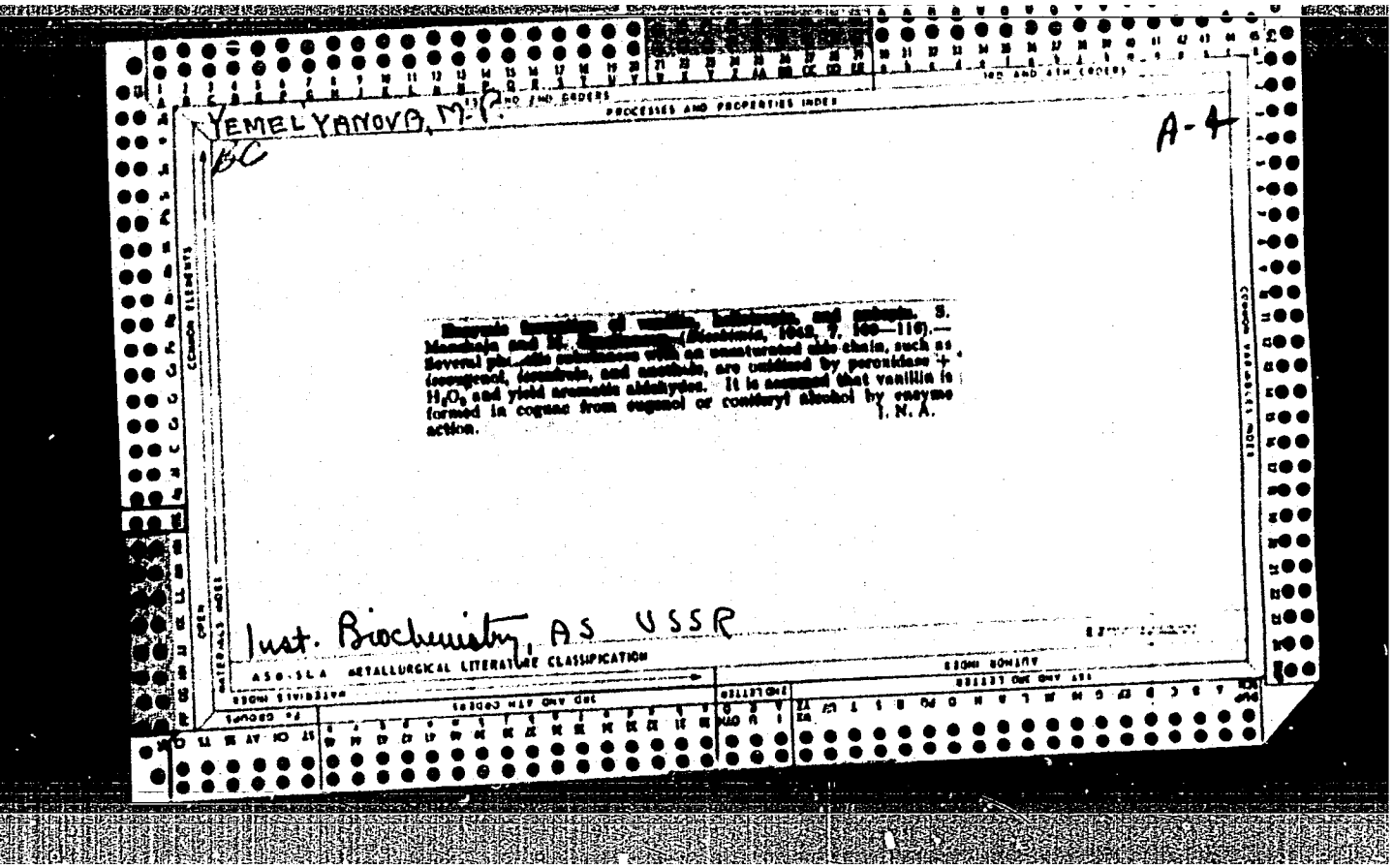


YEMEL'YANOVA, M.

11A

Oxidation of catechol by peroxidase. S. Maneskaya and M. Emel'yanova. *Biokhimiya* 5, 432-42(1940).—A peroxidase fraction effects the oxidation which catechol normally undergoes in the presence of atm. O. The oxidation of phenols (catechol, vanillin, tannin) plays an important role in the ripening of wines and cognac and in tea fermentation.
H. Priestley

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



MANSKAYA, S.M.; DROZDOVA, T.V.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.P.

Uranium binding by humic acids and melanoidines [with English summary in insert]. Geokhimiia no.4:10-23 '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(Uranium) (Humic acid) (Melanoidins)

MANSKAYA, S.M.; DROZDOVA, T.V.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.P.

Binding of copper by various forms of natural organic compounds. [with summary in English]. Pochvovedenie no. 6:41-48 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR.
(Copper organic compounds)
(Minerals in soil)

MANSKAYA, S.M.; DROZDOVA, T.V.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.P.

Distribution of copper in peats and peat soils of the White Russian S.S.R. Geokhimiia no.6:529-540 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.
(White Russia--Peat--Analysis) (Copper)

MANSKAYA, S.M.; DROZDOVA, T.V.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M.P.

Forms of complex formation between copper and organic matter in peat soils of the White Russian S.S.R. Trudy Biogeokhim. lab. no.11:65-69 '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR.

(WHITE RUSSIA--PEAT SOILS)
(COPPER ORGANIC COMPOUNDS)

ASKADSKIY, A.A.; SLONIMSKIY, G.L.; Prinimala uchastiye YEMEL'YANOVA, N.I.

Determining the parameters of the time dependence of strength in the case of brittle fracture. Fiz. tver. tela 6 no.5:1430-1434 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR, Moskva.

L 19293-63 EWT(1)/BDS ASD/AFFTC/ESD-3 RB
ACCESSION NR: AR3006554 S/0169/63/000/008/B033/B033

B

SOURCE: RZh. Geofizika, Abs. 8B218

AUTHOR: Zavarina, M. V., Yemel'yanova, M. Z.

TITLE: Experimental forecasting of airplane buffeting according to improved Richardson criteria

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy* Nauchn. konferentsii po aviats. meteorol., M., Gidrometeoizdat, 1963, 53-58

TOPIC TAGS: Richardson number, air bumpiness, aircraft buffeting, tropospheric sounding, aerological sounding, isobaric surface

TRANSLATION: The critical value of the Richardson number (Ri) was assumed to be equal to one in Ri calculation for layers 1 km thick, and to two in its calculation for layers located between principal isobaric surfaces. Ri values calculated according to aerological sounding data are compared with conditions of airplane flights (by the presence and absence of buffeting), which were made near the sounding points (at distances of not more than 150 km) and 3-4 hours before

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ACCESSION NR: AR3006554

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or after the radio-sonde launching. Sounding data was analyzed in Leningrad, Minsk and Vnukovo. The correctness of the diagnosis of airplane buffeting and its absence, as a rule exceeds 90%. The mean value of correctness coefficient Q introduced by A. M. Obukhov, was 0.84 and 0.74 correspondingly for the lower and upper troposphere. L. Matveyev.

DATE ACQ: 06Sep63 SUB CODE: AS ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.

Tachin San Mountains

"In the mountains of Tachin Shan." A. I. Kurentsov. Reviewed by N. Yemel'yanova. Vokrug sveta no. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952, Uncl.

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.

Conquest of Pidan. Vokrug sveta no.7:12-15 Jl '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Shkotovo District - Mountaineering) (Mountaineering - Shkotovo District)

FERSMAN, A.Ye. [author]; YEMEL'YANOVA, N. [reviewer].

"Stories about gems." A.E.Fersman. Reviewed by N.Emel'ianova. Vokrug sveta no.8:62-63 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:7)
(Fersman, Aleksandr Evgen'evich, 1883-1945) (Precious stones)

KOLOBOLOTSKIY, Georgiy Vasil'yevich, prof., doktor veterin.nauk;
YEMEL'YANOVA, N., red.; PROKOF'YEVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory and practical studies on meat and fish inspection]
Laboratornye i prakticheskie zaniatiia po veterinarno-sanitarnoi ekspertize. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1960. 239 p.
(MIRA 13:10)

(Food adulteration and inspection)

USSR/Medicine - Mew Diagnostic Procedure May/Jun 52

"Time Needed for a Diagnosis of Tuberculosis by Inoculation of the Brain in White Mice," N. A. Emel'yanova, Alma-Ata Kazakh Med Inst imeni V. M. Molotov

"Prob Tuber" No 3, pp 34, 35

The marked susceptibility of white mice to infection by the tubercle bacillus is used advantageously for an early diagnosis of tuberculosis when microscopic exam of specimens for the infecting organism has been unsuccesful. Any suspended material from the body may be used for injection. Inoculation should be made into the brain of the mice. The mice should be autopsied on the 6th-7th day following, smears made of their brain, lungs and spleen, the smears stained by the Ziehl-Neelsen method and exam. The author believes that this procedure simplifies and reduces the time required in a guinea pig test. She also believes that the test utilizing white mice is more reliable in the detn of the presence of tubercle bacillus.

224T58

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.A.

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.A.; BORISOVICH, F.K., kandidat veterinarnykh nauk, redaktor; YARNYKH, A.M., redaktor; PAVLOVA, M.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[An annotated bibliography on veterinary medicine for 1952] Referativno-bibliograficheskii spravochnik po veterinarii za 1952 god. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry, 1956. 391 p. (MLRA 10:2)
(Bibliography--Veterinary medicine)

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.A. [translator]; LISOVSKAYA, O.V. [translator]; GUNAR, I.I., red.

[Chemical control of weeds] Khimicheskaia bor'ba s sorniakami. Pod red. i s predisl. I.I.Gunara. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1959. 226 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. British Weed Control Council.
(Weed control) (Herbicides)

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.A., dotsent

Diagnosis of extrapulmonary tuberculosis by infection of the brain of white mice. Probl.tub. 38 no.7:99 '60.
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - dotsent I.K. Babich) Semipalatinskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. K.Ch. Churakov)
(TUBERCULOSIS—DIAGNOSIS)

LAVRISHCHEVA, T. M., inzh.; YEMEL'YANOVA, M. A.[Iemel'ianova, M. A.], inzh.

Production of malt from corn. Khar. prom. no.1:30-32 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Malt) (Corn(Maize))

ELLIOTT, Fred Craig (1916-); VOLOTOV, Ye.N.[translator]; YEMEL'YANOVA, N.A.[translator]; LISOVSKAYA, O.V. [translator]; ZHEBRAK, A.R., red.

[Plant breeding and cytogenetics] Selektsiia rastenii i tsitogenetika. Pod red. i s predisl. A.R.Zhebraka. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1961. 447 p.
(MIRA 16:4)

(Plant breeding)

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.D.

Fauna of Ixodidae ticks inhabiting rodents in southeastern Transbaikalia. Izv. Irk.gos.protivochum. inst. 8:64-71 '50. (MIRA 10:12)
(TRANSBAIKALIA--TICKS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASE)

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.D.; KHOSTOVSKAYA, Ye.I.

Behavior of fleas after the death of the host. Izv. Irk. gos. protivochum. inst. 12:275-278 '54. (MIRA 10:12)
(TRANSBAIKALIA--FLEAS) (PARASITES--RODENTIA)
(ANIMALS, HABITS AND BEHAVIOR OF)

YEMEL'YANOVA, N.D.; ZHOVTYY, I.F.

Brief survey of mammal ectoparasites of the Mongolian-Transbaikalian plague focus in relation totheir epizootological significance. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 15: 259-283 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
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Haemaphysalis warburtoni nuttall 1912 in Mongolia. Izv.Irk.gos. nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 15:319-321 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(MONGOLIA--TICKS)

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Author : Yemel'ianova, N. D.
Inst : Irkutsk Scientific Research Antiplague Institute of Siberia and the Far East.
Title : Haemaphysalis warburtoni Nuttall 1912 in Mongolia.

Orig Pub: Izv. Irkutsk. n.-. protivochumn. in-ta Sibiri i Dal'n. Vostoka, 1957, 15, 319-321.

Abstract: A list of hosts and the timing of parasitism of preimaginal phases of H. warburtoni is given.

Card 1/1

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